

JAMES IN JAIL

James T. Poulson, Who Jumped Bond Two Years Ago, Is Apprehended.

James T. Poulson, a former saloon-keeper at Tippecanoe, was arrested by Sheriff Shaffer of St. Joseph county, at South Bend, Wednesday, and was brought to this city, and lodged in the county jail by Deputy Fred Siroeder Thursday.

In October 1905, Poulson was indicted by the grand jury of this county, on three counts, for selling liquor on Sunday, for selling liquor to minors, and for keeping a gaming house. His bond was furnished by John H. Pickrel. A short while after, both Poulson and Pickrel disappeared, and it was rumored that they had gone west. Lately, however, Sheriff Voreis received word that Poulson was employed at Dodge's Mill Works at Mishawaka. The sheriff of St. Joseph county was notified and the arrest was made Wednesday. His case will probably be carried over until the next term of court.

Van Hise, Hangman, Will be Out of Job.

With seventy-five hangings to his credit—having snuffed out the lives of seventy-three men and two women during nearly half a century of this gruesome service—James Van Hise, of Newark, N. J., self-appointed hangman of New Jersey, is soon to be without a job.

He can not possibly hope for more than two more hangings, and possibly only one more. Hope is used advisedly, for Van Hise is in love with his profession and sees no reason why he should not continue it for the rest of his life, nor why his sons and his son's sons should not follow it after him, as he has followed it after his father and grandfather.

It may be that Van Hise has hanged his last man in New Jersey—possibly the last man anywhere—for hangings are going out of fashion, to his great regret and disgust.

Under the provisions of a new law, hangings have been abolished in New Jersey and the electrocution chair has been substituted as a means of capital punishment for crimes committed after March 1 last. Only two men are now waiting in the shadow of the gallows for murders committed previous to that date. One is John E. Schuyler, of Hunterdon county, who was to have been hanged recently but was reprieved by Governor Stokes, on the ground that there has been found new evidence tending to prove the man's innocence of the killing of Manning Riley, a neighbor.

The other is Frederick Lang, of Middlesex county, convicted of the murder of his niece because she rejected his attentions. It is likely that Lang will be the last man hanged. Van Hise has been hanging murderers practically all of his life. His father and grandfather were hangmen before him and he was training a son to follow him in the work when the electrocution law as passed, in spite of all his efforts against it. He has made a good living out of the deaths of others, charging from \$250 to \$500 for each execution. One day he hanged four men before breakfast. He boasts that he never had a bungling hanging. He never shows the slightest sympathy for his victims, declaring that murderers ought to be hanged.

The electrocution law will relieve the sheriffs of the different counties of the unpleasant task of executing criminals. All electrocutions will take place at the State prison in Trenton, where a death house is now being built. The principal keeper of the prison will be in charge but may name a deputy to do the actual work. George O. Osborne, known as the "best keeper" the prison ever had, threatened to resign if he had to do the actual killing, and the original law was amended to permit a deputy.

New Paper at Logansport.

Some of the citizens of Logansport, who evidently have more money than they know what to do with, have organized a company to publish a new Republican morning paper. Thirty thousand dollars have already been put into the treasury, but they will doubtless find it necessary to put up a whole lot more before paying dividends, if, indeed, they ever reach the dividend stage at all. The history of morning papers in this part of the newspaper vineyard has not been very encouraging for new ventures. Of all the business ventures in which to sink a pile of money in a short time, the newspaper affords probably the best possible means.—Peru Evening Journal.

Suicide by Electricity.

What is believed to be the first case of suicide by electricity has occurred at Kingston, England. The victim was William Brown, a carpenter employed in the electric lighting works in London. At the inquest it developed that a little while before his death Brown made inquiries as to dangerous parts of the switchboard. It was supposed at the time he was anxious to avoid risking his life and the fullest information was supplied him. Subsequently he was seen with his hands on two of the terminals, and instantly thereafter he fell down dead. The evidence showed he had suffered from a religious mania, the recurrence of which he feared.

Taft is Cheered as Winner in '08.

Secretary of War Taft was introduced Monday night as "the next president of the United States" when he addressed members of the Manila assembly gathered at a banquet at Manila in his honor. For five minutes the portly cabinet officer could not make his voice heard above the deafening cheers which followed Gov. Gen. Smith's prediction of White House honors for Mr. Taft.

A silver loving cup of native make was presented to the secretary who, in expressing his thanks, said he was gratified when he heard President Osmena say the United States had kept its every promise made to the Filipinos in letter and in spirit.

Mr. Taft said he assumed the Philippine delegates at Washington would join him in assisting to obtain beneficial legislation. The government he hoped, would reduce the tariff on sugar and tobacco. It was possible the import of sugar would be limited to 400,000 tons.

"Nevertheless," he said "in reviving the languishing industries of the islands I do not desire the Filipinos to become another Cuba, with foreign owned haciendas and a proletariat of unskilled laborers. That would not be helping the spread of self-government. Today the Philippines are subdivided into innumerable small fiefs, which favors the development of a strong middle class. I am satisfied with actual conditions in the islands and I anticipate prosperity and order."

Amid the applause of Spaniards and Filipinos Senor Regidor, who was deported during the insurrection of 1872, escaped, and resided most of the time since in London, always urging independence, but who recently returned to Manila, declared that it was unreasonable today to ask for further definition of the political status of the islands and wicked to agitate for independence, when undreamed of measures for self-government were being so generously showered upon the Philippines.

Gov. Gen. Smith, in an eloquent speech, urged a continuance of the present relations between the Philippines and the United States. He declared that the experiment of self-government had so far been most successful.

The Missionary's Landing.

Along the west coast of Africa a bar extends with occasional breaks for some thousands of miles. It prevents steamships from making landings at important towns on the mainland and necessitates the transfer of passengers and freight in small boats. This transfer is often dangerous.

Father Derouet has written a lively account of his adventure in July last in one of these boats. He was trying to land at Sette Cama, a little north of the Congo. Just before the crisis of crossing the bar he saw another Moulin joyously waving his hand on the shore.

Then in a twinkling a mountain of water struck the bar and the boat was tossed into the air. Father Derouet found himself executing a somersault. He came down on his head and would probably have fractured his skull if he had not landed on the feet of an unfortunate boatman, which diminished the violence of the blow.

On the bank Father Moulin saw him appear and disappear three times and, believing him lost, gave him absolution. Ten of the twelve boatmen had been knocked into the sea and were struggling in the waves.

The boat was soon in shallow water, but still far from land. The two boatmen helped the missionary ashore. In the confusion a wooden chest had fallen on his hips and he was very sore, but his chief grief on landing was that he had lost his pastoral ring.

The baggage was fished out of the sea piece by piece, but in what a state! The vestments worn in the church service were ruined and so were all the presents he had brought for his brethren. Sea water had spoiled them.

The accident cost him about \$250. But the missionaries of Sette Cama consoled him with this piece of logic as he drew up, with a woe-begone air, before their house:

"Never mind; do not feel too much afflicted. The principal piece has been saved."

A Great Rural Play.

Any play that can attract an audience of intelligent people of a size to tax the capacity of the big New York Academy of Music, that can play upon the heart-strings of humanity without a discordant note, that can compel the tribute of tears and again of the heartiest and healthiest sort of laughter, certainly must possess merits in abundance and, when it is clean, surely is deserving of praise and words of commendation put into type where those who run may read and take more time to think.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer" succeeds upon the stage because it is full of heart touches, because it possesses the power to grip, as with hooks of steel, upon the affections and when the play does there is small use in hunting for technical flaws.

The piece is handsomely produced. The scenery is new and bright, the properties abundant and appropriate, and the company as large and competent as could be wished.

U. S. HITS TOBACCO COMPANY

Surprise for the Trust.

The administration at Washington launched a thunderbolt in its prosecution of the trusts when it announced Monday the seizure by the government of property in Virginia belonging to corporations allied with the American Tobacco company. The seizure amounted to only about \$7,000 but the novelty of the proceeding is none the less striking, for it is the first instance in which the federal government has invoked section 6 of the Sherman anti-trust law, although that statute was enacted more than seventeen years ago.

Hundreds of prosecutions have been made by the government under the Sherman law, and some of the most radical measures of the Roosevelt administration have been instituted under its provisions, but up to this time section 6 has been a dead letter so far as any action by the department of justice is concerned.

A part of an official notice given out by Attorney General Bonaparte late Monday afternoon in regard to the surprising invocation of section 6 reads as follows:

"The collector of customs at Norfolk, Va., under direction of the secretary of the treasury, and in conjunction with the United States attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, has seized 175 cases, containing 8,750,000 cigarettes, valued at \$7,272.30, which were in transit from factories of the British American Tobacco company, limited, located in Petersburg, Va., and Durham, N. C., to New York and foreign countries."

"This seizure was made under section 6 of the Sherman anti-trust law, which reads as follows:

"Any property owned under any contract, or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section—of this act, and being in course of transportation from one state to another or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law."

The plans for this seizure were kept a profound secret, and it is believed that the American Tobacco company and the allied corporations were entirely unprepared for the step.

It is expected that the seizure of tangible property belonging to the so-called trust will precipitate an action at law in the courts in Virginia, and if the tobacco corporation makes any attempt to recover its property and to prevent its disposition according to the law of seizure many facts of value to the government prosecutors in the principal case against the trust in New York will be brought out.

Co-Eds Balk at Cabbage.

Because a dinner of corned beef and cabbage, pork and beans, turnips and various accessories was spread before them instead of what they chose to term "brain foods," twenty co-eds of the Northwestern University went on a strike last Friday. They decided to try the meals of Pearson hall before trying to make the strike stick.

"How coarse!" "Fit for a day laborer!" "Oh lodge!" were some of the remarks which greeted the dinner, just before the twenty seniors and juniors decided to leave the dining-room. Then they went hungry.

At 6 p. m. when they returned to the dining-room, they were greeted by a great dish of prunes and a steaming platter of corned beef hash in addition to the regulation plates of bread and butter and pots of tea.

"Remains of the dinner," said one, as she sniffed the air. The strike was on. In a body they marched through the streets of Evanston to a cafe in the town, where they feasted on ice cream, cake, bouillon, canned strawberries and chocolate eclairs. The strikers decided to try out the meals another day before deciding on future action.

New Plan to Elect Roosevelt.

Senator Bourne of Oregon has offered a cash prize of \$1,000 through a magazine published in Boston for the strongest argument in support of the assertions that the people and not President Roosevelt shall decide who shall be his successor; that Theodore Roosevelt cannot decline a second elective term nor attempt to name his successor without violating his own personal desires or egotistical opinions paramount to the combined wishes and intelligence of the Republican party and the electorate of the nation, and that, barring death and illness, President Roosevelt must and will be selected and elected for a "second elective term."

Senator Bourne said:

"My purpose is to secure discussion. Confident that the overwhelming sentiment of the country, regardless of party, favors the re-nomination and re-election of Roosevelt, I take this method of inviting an expression on the subject."

REMONSTRANCE CASE TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT.

The Argos liquor remonstrance case was concluded at about 3:30 o'clock Friday evening. The judge took the case under advisement and stated that he would give his decision next Thursday.

Bank Law Violation.

R. B. Oglesbee, clerk in the bank department of the office of Auditor of State, says the failure of the People's State Bank at Huntington, which was closed last January and which resulted in the attempt of E. R. Brundick, former president, to commit suicide, offers a glowing example of the violation of a banking law which is not generally understood by bankers of Indiana.

Among the charges returned against the former directors of the bank were those of borrowing funds of the bank unlawfully and of over-drawing their accounts. The laws prohibiting officers of banks from borrowing money under certain conditions and prohibiting overdrafts are not generally understood by bankers, and one of the tasks of the Auditor's office for several months has been to impress the significance of these acts on the minds of the bank officials.

The law in regard to overdrafts was enacted in 1905 and provides that any officer or employee of a bank who shall knowingly draw or receive payment on any check on the bank when he has no funds in the bank to his credit without first procuring the written consent of the board of directors shall be deemed guilty of a felony. The penalty is imprisonment in a State prison from two to four years and a fine of double the sum received from the bank.

The law relative to the borrowing of money provides that any bank official who obtains as a borrower any of the funds of the bank without first executing his note or other evidence of debt bearing the written consent of the board of directors shall be deemed guilty of a felony. The penalty is the same as that for over-drawing an account.

Although both of these laws have been on the statute books since 1905, bankers of the State do not fully realize their importance. Mr. Oglesbee says. The Auditor has endeavored in every way to teach their full significance and has been successful in many, but not all cases.

Taft Opens Assembly.

Great interest was manifested in the speech of Secretary Taft opening the Philippine assembly which was delivered in the National Theatre at Manila, Wednesday morning. He failed to satisfy some of the American residents of Manila regarding the policy of the American government. The general impression is that his speech was placative. He intimated that misbehavior would result in the abolishment of the assembly, but it is declared that this contingency is not expected. As for the Filipinos, they expressed no opinion of the speech.

In his speech Mr. Taft reiterated his former statements regarding the independence of the Philippine people were unchanged. He did not believe that they would be fitted to govern themselves for at least a generation, but he added that the matter was entirely in the hands of Congress.

The secretary denied emphatically that the United States had any intention of disposing of the islands, said he had absolute confidence in the Filipinos, denied that he was disappointed at their ability to legislate conservatively and asserted his belief that they felt their responsibility and acknowledged the necessity of supporting the American government. Mr. Taft refrained from making any suggestion regarding specific legislation on the part of the Philippine assembly, but he recommended that attention be paid to the civil service.

At the close of his address Mr. Taft formally called the assembly to order. Sergio Osmena, nationalist, who formerly was governor of the Island of Cebu, was chosen president. Senor Osmena is a young man and had no part in the revolution. He is held in high esteem.

All the assemblies were then formally sworn in. The oath included acknowledgement of sovereignty and allegiance to the American government. The delegates showed they had no understanding of parliamentary law and procedure.

The new assemblymen and the provincial governors were the guests of Governor General Smith at a grand ball Wednesday night.

Cause of the Explosion.

The cause of the terrible explosion at Pontanet, was a hot bar friction on a shafting in the glazing mill sending sparks into loose powder.

William Sherraw, a workman in the glazing mill where the first explosion occurred, recovered consciousness Tuesday and said:

"The explosion was caused by loose tinning on the shaft. The day before we had to throw water on it when the friction made it hot. This time it got too hot and sent off sparks that caused the explosion."

ROYAL ARCANUM BANQUETS.

About twenty members of the Royal Arcanum, attended a meeting at their lodge rooms Wednesday evening. Robert Head presided as regent. Barney Lauer, the good and trusty secretary, Attorney W. B. Hess, was orator and delivered one of his masterpieces on the occasion.

After the meeting, the members were served with a bountiful banquet at Hill's cafe and were entertained until midnight, by Mr. Hill's Columbia Grand.

JUDGE GRANTS NEW TRIAL.

Perma. Co. Given a New Trial in the Inwood Damage Suit.

Judge Bernetha granted a new trial to the Pennsylvania Co., Saturday in the case of damages which had been granted to D. T. Warnacut of Inwood. This is a suit for recovery of damages by the latter, for the burning of his livery barn, which was supposed to have been fired by sparks from a Pennsylvania locomotive last year.

Greatness Soon Forgotten.

A pathetic case is that of Mrs. Anna Davies, aged 70 years, daughter of Thomas Ford one of the early governors of Illinois, who has recently been taken to an almshouse. She is without friends or relatives except a daughter, herself in meager circumstances, who resides in Chicago. Mrs. Davies is the widow of a soldier of the Mexican war and for the past twenty years has resided in a little village near Lincoln, Ill. She was too proud to tell of her destitution, and it was only by accident that her circumstances were discovered. Thomas Ford, her father, was governor from 1842 to 1846 and was known as one of the great men of his time. He had the reputation of having an unusual knowledge of law, yet he was unable to secure much law business and died a poor man in 1850.

Thus did an honorable gentleman, once chief executive of his state, die in poverty and the same heritage he left to his only surviving child. From happy girlhood in the governor's mansion to a penniless old age in an almshouse, for the proud old lady who concealed her destitution as long as she could, must have indeed been a galling experience.

This sad narrative is a forceful reminder of the instability of renown and the perishable nature of public fame and political glory, vividly brought to mind in the course of a recent talk with Tom Hanlon, auditor of Floyd county. He mentioned the fact that four distinguished men of Indiana are buried in the cemetery at New Albany and the graves of none of them marked even with an insignificant slab. These departed ones, in their day idols of the people, are Governor Ashbel P. Willard, in his day the most eloquent orator in the state of Indiana; Michael C. Kerr, for a number of years member of congress from the New Albany district, and speaker of the national house of representatives from 1875 to 1877; Cyrus L. Dunham, statesman and soldier before during and after the war for the Union; and John S. Davies, eminent lawyer and distinguished state legislator. All of these were great men, honored and revered during their lives, but soon forgotten after death. Is fame a snare; is political glory a delusion? The picture is a sad one—too sad for the writer to dwell upon.—South Bend Times.

Farmers are Sild.

The flurry on the stock exchange in New York does not seem to have frightened any financiers in Chicago, and it has not affected conditions in the middle west. The general opinion is that conditions will be greatly improved and possibly placed on a more solid basis after the market has settled down. This opinion is based on the facts that the farmers, who are the sinews of the nation, are in good financial shape; that crops have been excellent and that the middle west and far west are progressing; that shrinkages in stock values largely are paper losses and that in reality stocks are now getting down to a fair level; that the railroads of the country have more freight than they can haul. While it is true the losses are largely on paper, that paper will have pretty nearly its real value when the squeeze is over, and will be really a better basis for credit than ever before.—Elkhart Review.

Charitable Institution.

Among the reports from the charitable institutions from the counties of the state, the report from Wabash county has some statements of interest. The farm of the county poor asylum in Wabash county, though not productive, is well situated for health and convenience, the bulletin says. Incidentally, the Wabash county poor asylum has the oldest inmate in the state. She is in her ninety-ninth year, and has been an inmate for six years. In this connection it is remarked that the women of the county asylum have such comforts as will be found in any home, and are well treated. Marshall county and many other counties show good reports in this line, but the repair of county jails and county poor asylums is recommended in many of the counties.

Battle With Moonshiners.

In a battle between United States marshals, headed by Arch Meadows, and a party of moonshiners in the Dickinson county, Virginia, border, near Sergeant, Ky., John Pinson, a young moonshiner, was killed and a man named Mullins, another "shiner," was mortally wounded. One of the officers' posse is reported slightly wounded.

Particulars have not been learned as the battle was fought in an out-of-the-way place in the Cumberland mountains.

Uses Made of American Fortunes.

Marshall Field was the world's greatest merchant. He achieved in his calling a position second to none. And now his daughter, Ethel Field-Tree-Beatty, will, within the next few weeks, be the hostess of the king of England at Invercauld, the Scottish estate which she and her husband, Captain David Beatty, of the British navy, have just leased for the unprecedented sum of \$40,000 for a term of ten weeks. This magnificent country place consists of 50,000 acres of land, the fifty acres immediately surrounding the historic mansion being devoted to beautiful English gardens and exquisitely kept lawns. For beauty of natural scenery the place is said to be unrivaled in Scotland.

Last year the Beattys paid \$30,000 for the use of the estate during the ten weeks of the shooting season. This year the canny Scotch owner Col. A. H. Farquarson, demanded \$40,000 per week and the Beattys either because, as they aver, they really enjoy being at the place, or because they would in this way secure a visit from the English king, consented to pay this advanced rental. Many times the owner has received offers to purchase the estate, but he systematically refuses to part with it because of its adjoining Balmoral, and whoever resides at Invercauld is assured of a visit from King Edward whenever he shall be staying in Scotland. Hence, it would be "slaying the goose that lays the golden egg" to sell such a money-coining piece of property while there are living American social climbers who are willing to spend a fortune for the purpose of meeting royalty face to face for a few moments or hours. Still, it is said on good authority that the Beattys have made a standing offer for place that it will be hard for the owner to refuse.

Mrs. Beatty is the daughter and only surviving child of the late Marshall Field. In her teens she was wedded to Arthur Tree, son of the famed Illinois judge and American diplomat, Lambert Tree. The Tree family is one of the oldest and most honored in Chicago and Arthur Tree has always been regarded a worthy son of his distinguished father. Nevertheless the marriage shortly terminated in a divorce, and in 1901 the former Mrs. Tree was quietly wedded to Captain David Beatty, at that time the youngest officer of his rank in the British navy.

It is a curious story in heredit, this: Marshall Field descended from sturdy Puritan stock, reared in poverty and by his own efforts accumulating a vast fortune, the father of a son who died at the hands of a woman inmate of a disorderly house, and whose daughter has no aim in life above bartering away her heritage from her father's estate to secure the glory of a few hours spent in the presence of England's king and thus gain the entrée to England's smart set.—South Bend Times.

Kewanna Editor Much Naused.

We were in Logansport the other day. A dudsing young fellow, with a sweet young thing on his arm, sauntered past us on their way to the court house, says the Kewanna Herald. The wind swept a cloud of dust about them and this is the conversation we heard: "Did you get any dust in your eyes, darling?" he asked fondly, holding her closely to him as though to keep the too eager wind away. "Yes," she said, searching for her handkerchief. "Which eye, dearest?" "The right one, love." "Did you get anything in yours?" she then asked, seeing his handkerchief appear. "Yes, darling." "Which eye, dearest?" "The right one, love." "How sweet!" she exclaimed with a glad light glowing in her well eye. "Do you suppose, dearest heart, that it could have been part of the same piece of dust that got in our eyes, darling?" "I hope it was," he said, beaming with one eye and wiping the other. "Wouldn't it be sweet, dearest?" "Wouldn't it love?" And the wind howled as though it was in pain and we sneaked away down in a back alley to the Vandalia depot.

Death Due to Blood Poisoning, Caused from Bite of a Parrot.

After three months of suffering from blood poisoning, William A. Hazen of Mishawaka, succumbed to the disease on Monday evening.

Some three months ago Mr. Hazen was bitten on the finger by a pet parrot, but gave the slight injury but little thought at the time. Later, however, the wound became infected, and finally he was taken to Epworth hospital for treatment. The surgeons, however, found it impossible to stay the ravages of the disease and last week Mr. Hazen was taken home pronounced incurable.

Blow at Three-Cent Fare.

Judge Lawrence, of the Common Pleas Court, at Cleveland, O., has rendered a decision holding as illegal all franchises granted by the Council for so-called 3-cent fare lines on the East Side, except a small section constructed on East Fourteenth street, which covers about two blocks. The court held that the franchises for 3-cent lines on the West Side were valid because they were granted prior to the date upon which Mayor Johnson was alleged to have become financially interested in the roads.

LISTEN TO MR. EDISON.

Says a Laboring Man Can Have Cement Dwelling Built in 12 Hours for \$1,000.

The laboring man who makes \$1.50 a day can have an indestructible three story cement dwelling built in twelve hours at a cost of only \$1,000. All the truck horses of Manhattan will disappear from the streets forever beginning in December. Marconi will send 1,000 words of wireless telegraphy a minute across the Atlantic within a few years.

The Bell Telephone is going to sue the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad because the telephone company contends that the railroad with its third rail has trespassed upon the electric zone of the telephone company.

All of these statements were made Saturday by Thomas A. Edison in his laboratory at Orange, N. J., in the presence of a delegation of 300 members of the American Electro-Chemical society, which is holding its twelfth general meeting in New York.

Mr. Edison, who usually shuns interviews, was as affable and talkative Saturday as a candidate at a district election rally. He took the reporter to the second floor of his laboratory and showed him the model.

"Next spring I intend to build a house by this model. By means of a system of patent molds it is possible for any contractor to build a house of solid cement twenty-five feet wide and forty-five feet deep, three stories high, and capable of comfortably housing three families, for \$1,000."

"The most important feature of the patent lies in the molds which are of iron, but the material for the house is to be composed almost wholly of a new composition of mire consisting of one part of cement, three parts of sand, and five parts of quarter inch crushed stone."

Mr. Edison was asked how he was progressing with his storage battery for driving trucks.

"I don't mind telling you that I have at last succeeded in getting the storage battery to a condition in which it is of economic value," said Mr. Edison. "I am turning out 300 storage batteries a week for trucks. After a three years' test I realized that if I made a battery capable of doing 12,000 miles, when a new plate became necessary, it would do more than the horse was able to do. I decided that if the battery was able to accomplish 50,000 miles without a new plate, that the horse was dead."

"Next December I expect to begin supplying storage batteries for trucks, and then it will be cheap enough for even a butcher to purchase it. In December, when we will begin to deliver these batteries, the horse of Manhattan will disappear forever."

Mr. Edison was shown a wireless message from W. W. Bradfield of the Marconi company, saying that the new across-the-ocean wireless system was working at the rate of twelve words a minute. Mr. Edison's comment on this was: "Give Marconi ten years and he will be sending 1,000 words a minute by wireless. He won't need any duplex system to do it, either."

Uncle Sam and Japan.

Those who have been afflicted with nightmare by the thought of war with Japan ought to find comfort in the reception that the United States secretary of war finds in that country. For instance, here is a dispatch from Yokohama that says:

"The program of the official reception to the American secretary of war is growing in proportions every day. Committees representing the imperial household of Japan, the war office and the foreign office, came down to Yokohama from Tokio, as did a fourth committee, representing the municipality of Tokio. The program for his entertainment will be submitted to Mr. Taft. It includes functions for three days, commencing with an audience and luncheon with the Emperor. The entire embassy staff came from Tokio to meet the Minnesota here and welcome Thomas J. O'Brien, the newly appointed ambassador to Japan."

It is true, of course, that there is a political party in Japan that in order to advance what it regards as its own interests would welcome a war with the United States, but the foregoing only tends to confirm what many in this country have known for some time, and that is that the party in power has no inclination to war with this country.

Big Output of Liquor.

Reports concerning distilled liquors received by Miss Mary Stubbs, chief of state bureau of statistics, show that the year ending June 30, 1907, the output in Indiana was 26,865,164.8 gallons.

Statistics show that there are fifty-nine distilleries and breweries in Indiana, with a capital invested of \$10,803,498. The number of wage earners in that business is 1,650 and the amount of wages paid was \$984,849 in 1906.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to thank the friends and neighbors who kindly rendered assistance during the illness and death of Mrs. Wm. O. Pomeroy.

Wm. O. Pomeroy and children.

IS WELCOMED

RECEPTION FOR REV. PALMER Given at M. E. Church Friday Evening.

The official board and members of the Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church planned a reception for their new minister, Rev. John Palmer and his family.

The reception was held in the church Friday evening and was attended by a goodly number of the members of the church and their friends.

Music was furnished by the orchestra, Miss Lucetta Loring, a vocal solo rendered by Miss Helen Tomlinson, after which the chairman, Dr. Brown called on a number of persons for impromptu speeches, all of whom responded heartily, although they had had no notice or opportunity for preparation. Mr. Parks welcomed Rev. Palmer on behalf of the Sunday school, Samuel Schlosser represented the official board, Miss Anna Morrill, the Home Missionary society, Miss Cora Hallock the Epworth League and others also responded bidding Rev. Palmer welcome to the city of Plymouth and to the church and attesting their purpose to co-operate with him in the work of the church, that the coming year might be the most successful in its history.